

A few verses in Zikorean Poetry Structure

Defining Ziket and Zinet

A Ziket has two poetic lines, the first line should contain 1 to 8 syllables and the second line should be of 1 to 5 syllables or vice versa. Ziket can be written in unrhymed or rhymed poetry.

A Zikelite consists of two or more than two Zikets.

A Zinet has one poetic line that has 1 to 5 syllables to deliver a theme.

A Zinlite consists of two or more than two Zinets.

A Zeelite consists of two or more than two Zikets followed by one or more than one Zinets, depending on the mood and revelation.

Source:: <https://allpoetry.com/topic/show/269075133-How-to-Write-Zikorean-Poetry>

Effort made to define the meaning of a few words from non-English vocabularies in the Zikorean Poetry Structure.

Hope you will enjoy reading

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## **Dense**

**Originally denoting  
a substance**

**whose particles thickly crowded  
together**

**the word 'dense' came to be  
applied to people,**

**specifically to those whose  
intelligence**

**leaves something to be  
desired**

**in the early nineteenth  
century**

**OED means The Oxford English  
Dictionary**

**The OED's earliest citation  
is from**

**the essayist Charles Lamb in  
1822.**

**Dense implies a thickheaded  
imperviousness**

**to ideas or too dense to  
take a hint.**

**~X~**

## **Wantwit**

**The word comprised of  
want and wit**

**from Old Norse vanta means  
be lacking**

**From Old English wit means  
mind**

**Earliest documented use  
in 1449.**

**'wantwit' means a fool or stupid  
person –**

**someone who 'wants' (or lacks)  
wit.**

**~X~**

## **Desipient**

**This word means 'foolish  
or silly'**

**although its use is rather  
rare.**

**It's found in one of the eighteenth-  
century**

**dictionaries by Nathan  
Bailey**

**that preceded Samuel  
Johnson's**

**1755 famous  
dictionary**

**From Latin desipiens  
originated**

**It is present participle  
of desipere**

**'Desipere' means to be  
foolish;**

**'Desipere' consists of 'de'- means  
'about'**

**and 'sapere' means 'to be  
wise.'**

**~X~**

## **Pessimism**

**It means the least favorable  
environmental**

**condition under which an  
organism survives**

**This is, admittedly, mainly  
found used**

**in scientific / technical  
contexts**

**but that does not mean it can't have  
usefulness**

**in everyday settings such as  
the point at which**

**your job is almost  
intolerable**

**but not quite bad enough  
that you quit.**

**~X~**

## **Brannigan**

**It's of Irish origin  
means "little raven".**

**It's also spelled Branagan  
or Brannigan,**

**It is an Irish name full of  
energy and cheer**

**Originally it's a  
slang word,**

**but it is now rarely  
used.**

**It means "A drinking bout; a  
spree or 'binge'"**

**~X~**

| <b>Disapprobation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Disapprobation refers to the act or state of disapproving or of being disapproved of.</b></p> <p><b>Disapprobation isn't only a synonym of disapproval but a relative as well.</b></p> <p><b>Both words were coined in the 17th century by adding the prefix 'dis', meaning 'the opposite or absence of', to existing "approving" words: synonyms</b></p> | <p><b>approbation and approval.</b></p> <p><b>The ultimate source of the foursome is Latin verb 'approbare', means "to approve."</b></p> <p><b>Another descendant of 'approbare' is 'approbate', which means "to express approval formally or legally."</b></p> <p><b>'approbare' has proven itself useful.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

## **Hoddypeak**

**The word comes from hoddydoddy,  
dialectal peak**

**hoddydoddy means a short and  
stout person**

**dialectal peak means  
head**

**Defined by the OED as 'A fool,  
simpleton, blockhead'**

**this wonderful word has been in  
use since 1500.**

**OED means Oxford English  
Dictionary**

**~X~**



## **Quagswagging**

**From Late 16th century "quag" -  
shake, quiver**

**probably symbolic, the qu-  
suggesting**

**movement (as in quake and  
quick).**

**AND Middle English "swag" (in the  
sense 'bulging bag')**

**Scandinavian origin  
probably**

**akin to Norwegian svagga  
to sway, rock**

**akin to Middle Low German  
swacken to rock**

**The original sense of the  
verb**

**(early 16th century was 'cause  
to sway or sag'.**

**This can also be used in verb  
form to quagswag,**

**An awkward or clumsy  
movement.**

**It could definitely work as  
the name**

**for a new type of dance, or  
possibly serve as**

**an alternate way to describe  
a seizure**

**~X~**

## **Egregious**

**It is a mid 16th century  
Latin word**

**originated from ex- means  
'out' and greg-means 'flock'.**

**combined to form egregius  
means 'illustrious',**

**from egregius comes  
egregious**

**means 'standing out from  
the flock',**

**it's to describe something that's  
extraordinary**

**but negative at the same  
time.**

**It comes in handy for writing  
/ talking about**

**people breaking important  
laws or rules.**

**~X~**

| <b>Anachronistic</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Anachronistic is an adjective</b></p> <p><b>Anachronistic comes from Greek</b></p> <p><b>From the Greek words 'ana', or "against"</b></p> <p><b>and khronos, or "time."</b></p> <p><b>It usually refers to something antique</b></p> <p><b>Something that's old-fashioned and maybe</b></p> <p><b>a little out of place is anachronistic,</b></p> | <p><b>When something doesn't fit with its historical</b></p> <p><b>context, it's said as anachronistic.</b></p> <p><b>This is a great word to use when writing</b></p> <p><b>history papers or talking about</b></p> <p><b>your favorite historical dramas.</b></p> <p><b>Pull it out when you point out the soda can</b></p> <p><b>in the background of a period movie.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

| <b>Pareidolia</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>The meaning of it is the tendency</b></p> <p><b>to perceive specific, often meaningful image</b></p> <p><b>in a random /ambiguous visual pattern.</b></p> <p><b>It is a psychological phenomenon</b></p> <p><b>in which the mind perceives a specific image</b></p> <p><b>or pattern where it does not actually exist</b></p> <p><b>such as seeing a face in the clouds.</b></p> <p><b>Pareidolia can be used to explain</b></p> | <p><b>host of otherwise unexplained sightings.</b></p> <p><b>Pareidolia is an illusion</b></p> <p><b>it is caused by ambiguous stimuli and</b></p> <p><b>the ambiguous forms are perceived</b></p> <p><b>as visual objects with meaning</b></p> <p><b>Pareidolia is very common</b></p> <p><b>and phenomenological too</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

## **Sanctimony**

**it comes from Latin word  
sānctimōnia**

**That means "sanctity, sacredness  
chastity"**

**From sanctus means "holy"  
AND -monia means**

**"action or result of an  
action".**

**It is the action or practice  
of acting**

**as if one was morally  
superior**

**Just pretend/ hypocritical  
religious**

**devotion or  
righteousness**

**Someone sanctimonious will  
preach**

**about the evils of drug  
use**

**whilst drinking a beer, for  
example.**

**Related with attitude of  
holier-than-thou**

**~X~**

## **Verisimilitude**

**It's an early 17th century  
Latin word**

**It is from the Latin  
word**

**from verisimilis means  
'probable',**

**from veri (genitive of  
verus 'true') +**

**similis means  
'like'.**

**Something that merely seems to be  
true or real.**

**Many writers or filmmakers  
try for some kind of**

**Verisimilitude in  
their stories,**

**to make them  
believable.**

**Including a great many  
details in novel**

**~X~**

## **Twitter-Light**

**"Twitter-light" sounds like a  
romantic way**

**to refer to the hours as the  
sun goes down.**

**'Twitter-light' is a rare term  
for 'twilight'"**

**"Twilight" – Used in the early  
17th century**

**It's the diffused light from the sky  
during**

**early evening / early morning  
when the sun is**

**below the horizon and its  
light is refracted**

**by the earth's atmosphere  
and its dust.**

**~X~**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Conundrum</b></p> <p><b>It's a late 16th century word</b></p> <p><b>The origin is unknown, but first recorded</b></p> <p><b>in a work by Thomas Nashe as a term of abuse</b></p> <p><b>for a crank/ pedant later coming to denote</b></p> <p><b>a whim or fancy, also a pun</b></p> <p><b>It's seen as origin of the word seems to be at</b></p> <p><b>at Oxford University in the 1590s,</b></p> <p><b>as a coined nonsense word.</b></p> | <p><b>Among the learned at this time, conundrum</b></p> <p><b>was a pseudo-Latin word</b></p> <p><b>that was used to mean a silly, fussy person</b></p> <p><b>If you run into a problem that doesn't have</b></p> <p><b>a clear solution or a correct answer,</b></p> <p><b>you can call it a conundrum.</b></p> <p><b>Like, "The challenge of how to teach children</b></p> <p><b>with different learning styles presents</b></p> <p><b>a conundrum for educators."</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |
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## **Bastion**

**It is a mid 16th century  
Word**

**From Italian 'bastione',  
'bastire' means 'build'.**

**Although claims have been made for  
Turkish precedence,**

**It's conceded the word is an  
Italian word**

**A bastion is a part of the  
wall of a castle**

**that sticks out from it in order  
to protect it**

**but it can also be used for  
something**

**that keeps/ defends a belief  
or a way of life**

**that is disappearing or  
threatened**

**or describe an institution  
or person**

**who holds firm to  
principles.**

**Like, "The City library  
was a bastion**

**to the importance of  
books."**

**~X~**

## **Credulity**

The 'cred' in credulous is from  
Latin 'credere'

meaning "to believe" or "to  
trust."

Meaning "a weak or ignorant  
disregard

of the importance of  
evidence,

a disposition too ready  
to believe,"

like, absurd or impossible  
things, is from 1540s.

Do you know someone who is  
willing to believe

things without any  
proof?

It's a tendency to believe  
in things

too easily and without  
evidence.

like, someone had a tendency  
to believe

everything whatever he  
read online

and this credulity got him  
into trouble

when he tried to discuss issues  
with a wise man"

~X~

## **Fatuous**

**Most likely originated  
from Latin fatuus**

**It was used in  
1530s**

**It means "foolish, insipid,  
insane, silly;**

**especially in unconscious,  
complacent manner;**

**Sometimes you need to describe  
someone or something**

**that is foolish or  
silly.**

**That's a great time to use the  
word fatuous.**

**Like, "The clown wore large shoes  
and a red nose**

**and it was generally  
fatuous."**

**~X~**

## **Fractionous**

**It's a late 17th century  
English word**

**The word originated from  
fraction,**

**Maybe on pattern of the pair  
faction, factious .**

**If something is difficult to  
control and**

**mostly bad-tempered, one can  
describe it fractionous.**

**This is useful when talking  
about cranky kids**

**Like, "On the day of the car trip  
the children**

**became fractionous, bickering  
over who had more**

**space in the back seat."**

**~X~**

## **Insouciant**

**The French word comes from a  
combination**

**of the negative prefix  
in- and soucier,**

**meaning "to trouble or  
disturb."**

**from in- "not" + souciant  
"caring,"**

**present participle of  
soucier "to care,"**

**from Latin sollicitare  
"to agitate"**

**1828, from French  
insouciant**

**"careless, thoughtless,  
heedless,"**

**From French Insouciant entered  
English**

**in the first half of the  
19th century.**

**Someone who is very calm and  
doesn't seem bothered**

**by the concerns of daily life  
can be**

**described as insouciant. It's  
great positive word**

**to use in a variety  
of situations.**

**~X~**

## **Whippersnapper**

**It seems to have come from  
an earlier word,**

**snippersnapper, which was first used,  
with the same meaning**

**It's a seventeenth-century  
term for a young man**

**lazily wasting time nothing  
better to do than**

**to hang around just  
casually**

**used by an older  
person**

**who's talking about a young  
person**

**who behaves boldly though he is  
inexperienced.**

**~X~**

## **Galvanize**

**The word originated from  
French galvanisme**

**or maybe from Italian  
galvanismo**

**It was coined to honor the  
18th-century**

**Italian scientist  
Luigi Galvani**

**found that while running currents  
through legs of dead frogs**

**a spark could make a  
frog's legs move**

**Word galvanize initially  
meant "to stimulate**

**muscles by administering  
electric shocks."**

**galvanize means to stimulate  
someone to act.**

**Some life events/situations  
can inspire some acts**

**and events, and they're perfect  
for this word.**

**~X~**

| <b>Lionize</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <p><b>Lionize means "to treat (someone as celebrity,"</b></p> <p><b>1809 (Scott), a hybrid from lion + -ize.</b></p> <p><b>It preserves lion in the sense of "person of note</b></p> <p><b>who is much sought-after"</b></p> <p><b>The lion is the king of beasts.</b></p> <p><b>To lionize someone is to see them</b></p> <p><b>as important as a lion.</b></p> <p><b>The lion a symbol of pride, strength, courage,</b></p> <p><b>when you lionize someone, you attribute to them</b></p> <p><b>all those marvelous traits.</b></p> | <p><b>Many are uncomfortable being lionized,</b></p> <p><b>since being made to seem important</b></p> <p><b>comes with responsibilities sometimes that's burden.</b></p> <p><b>This awesome positive word is a verb</b></p> <p><b>you can use to talk about celebrities</b></p> <p><b>and important historical figures</b></p> <p><b>and the way people view them.</b></p> <p><b>Lionize means to treat someone as a hero.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |



## **Jargogle**

**It's an obsolete  
word**

**The origin of jargogle  
is lost in time**

**some suggest a connection  
to the word jargon.**

**Jargon itself comes to English  
from Old French**

**and relates to chattering,  
idle talk**

**It means to confuse things or  
mix things up.**

**John Locke used the  
word**

**in a 1692  
publication**

**~X~**

## **Deliciate**

**Meaning "so tender as to be  
easily broken"**

**It's recorded from  
1560s.**

**To take one's pleasure, enjoy  
oneself, revel**

**Often felt the word "enjoy" just  
isn't enough**

**to describe an experience,  
and "revel"**

**tends to conjure up images  
of people**

**dancing and spinning around  
in circles**

**"Deliciate" is a welcome  
addition**

**to the modern English  
vocabulary**

**like "After dinner, we  
deliciated**

**in chocolate cream  
pie."**

**~X~**

**Freck**

**Middle English frek, from Old  
English frec**

**This means greedy, eager, bold  
dangerous**

**Reference from the  
1913**

**edition of Webster's  
Dictionary**

**Means eager, and ready as per  
dictionary**

**~X~**

## **Melange**

**Originated from French  
'mélange'**

**from 'mêler' 'to mix', "mingle"  
in 1650s,**

**from Old French 'mesler' "to mix,  
meddle, mingle"**

**Anything that is a mixture  
of seemingly**

**unrelated things is a  
melange.**

**One can use this in the  
abstract**

**to talk about apparently  
unrelated**

**qualities, thoughts or  
ideas.**

**Like, "His room was a melange of  
toy cars, books**

**tennis shoes, and collected  
rocks."**

**~X~**

## **Noisome**

**Originated from noise word  
mid 13th century**

**It's a sound of any kind from  
any source**

**word-forming element used in  
making**

**adjectives from nouns /adjectives  
(and sometimes verbs)**

**and meaning "tending to;  
causing;**

**to a considerable  
degree,"**

**from Old English -sum, same like  
with some,**

**If one needs to describe something  
that is harmful**

**or really annoying to  
the point of near harm,**

**One can use the word  
noisome**

**It's ideal for describing  
something that smells bad.**

**Like, "cooler of fish, forgotten  
in the trunk of car**

**emits a noisome odor  
after a few days."**

**~X~**

## **Perspicacious**

**The word first attested in late  
1548,**

**It's from Latin 'perspicācitās'  
means "discernment"**

**from Latin perspicax  
("sharp-sighted")**

**from perspicīō means  
("look through"),**

**from per- ("through") + speciō  
("look at").**

**Perspicacious is a formal  
word**

**that means "possessing acute  
mental vision"**

**Someone who is perspicacious  
has ability**

**to notice and understand things  
that aren't obvious**

**If one needs to pay someone a  
compliment**

**for their good judgement and clear  
thinking,**

**S/he can describe that person  
as perspicacious.**

**It's a great word that is as rare  
as it's positive.**

**~X~**

## **Corrade**

**First known use of corrade was in  
1646**

**In Latin rodere means  
"to gnaw"**

**and radere means  
"to scrape."**

**The radere word is at the base  
of "corrade."**

**"Corrade," which carved its niche in  
the English language**

**Adopted during the mid-  
17th century,**

**is used when something, such  
as moving water,**

**"rubs" or "scrapes " something  
else away.**

**The word means "To scrape  
together;**

**to gather together from  
various sources"**

**Something like copy-  
pasting**

**~X~**

## **Growlery**

**The word "growlery" was  
created**

**by Charles Dickens  
in 1853**

**It means "a place where you can  
retreat**

**from the world when you're in  
a bad mood."**

**Frederick Douglass liked  
the word**

**so much that he built a  
"growlery"**

**of his own in his Cedar Hill  
home**

**According to the National  
Park Service**

**it was "a tiny stone cabin"  
that "contained**

**a single room with a  
fireplace.**

**Douglass kept it furnished with a  
desk, stool, and couch**

**He retreated here to do some  
of his**

**deep thinking, writing, and reading  
in seclusion."**

**~X~**



## **Hornswoggle**

**Means get the better of (someone)  
by deception.**

**Hornswoggle is a slang  
word**

**The word appears to have  
originated**

**in the southern United States  
in 19th century.**

**The earliest known written  
record comes**

**from an 1829  
issue of**

**The Virginia Literary  
Magazine**

**in its glossary of  
Americanisms.**

**Like "I thought the gentleman  
offering to**

**carry my bags at the station  
was helpful, but**

**it turns out he was just trying  
to hornswoggle me."**

**~X~**

## **Hideosity**

**It's c. 1300  
origin,**

**Means "terrifying, horrible,  
dreadful,"**

**from Anglo-French hidous,  
Old French hideus,**

**earlier hisdos "hideous  
horrible,**

**awful, frightening" (11c.;  
Modern French hideux),**

**from hisda "horror" perhaps of  
German origin.**

**"a very ugly thing,"  
1807,**

**According to Wordnik, it's  
"the state /condition**

**of being hideous; extreme  
ugliness**

**It could also refer to an  
ugly object.**

**Like, the hideosity of  
that outfit**

**cannot be denied. That outfit  
is not just a**

**fashion faux pas, it's a  
hideosity!**

**~X~**

## **Hemidemisemiquaver**

**First known use of the word in  
1853**

**It's the fastest musical  
notes**

**that are commonly  
played,**

**performing them well  
stretches**

**human technique to its  
limit**

**The term is mainly used in  
Britain**

**where eighth notes are called  
"quavers,"**

**sixteenth notes are called  
"semiquavers,"**

**"demisemiquavers." are  
thirty-second notes**

**Hemidemisemiquaver  
are sixty-fourth notes**

**~X~**

## **Zucchetto**

**It's Roman Catholic cleric's  
skullcap**

**A small round cap  
worn**

**colors vary according to  
rank of the wearer**

**black for a priest, purple for a  
bishop,**

**red for a cardinal, and white  
for the Pope.**

**It's a mid 19th century  
word**

**from Italian 'zucchetta',  
diminutive of**

**'zucca' means 'gourd, head' used in  
1853**

**~X~**

## **Hypervitaminosis**

**It is an abnormal state  
resulting**

**from excessive intake of one  
or more vitamins**

**The word vitamin (from Latin  
vita, meaning "life")**

**It dates back only to.  
1912**

**Study of vitamins was still  
in its infancy**

**when this word emerged in  
1928**

**(Hyper means  
"excessive.").**

**Two vitamins commonly  
implicated in**

**hypervitaminosis  
is A and D,**

**both are stored in body rather  
than excreted.**

**~X~**

## **Gedankenexperiment**

**It's an experiment carried  
out in thought only**

**Gedanken means "thoughts" in  
German.**

**The term was popularized by  
Einstein, who applied**

**gedankenexperiment  
to his work**

**conceptualizing the  
theory of**

**relativity.**

**~X~**

## **Machiavellianism**

**The view that politics is  
amoral,**

**that by any means, however  
unscrupulous**

**used to achieve political  
power**

**In 1513, Niccolò  
Machiavelli**

**wrote Il Principe ("The Prince")  
to advise**

**and impress the new Florentine  
ruler,**

**Prince Lorenzo de'  
Medici**

**Book's instructions on obtaining  
and wielding power**

**Like, "It is better to be feared  
than loved"**

**- suggest the cynicism that gave  
its author a place**

**in the language.**

**~X~**

## **Prestidigitation**

**Prestidigitation means  
sleight of hand**

**This word conjures something grand from  
a simple phrase**

**Prestidigitation comes from  
the Italian word**

**presto meaning "quick" or  
"quickly,"**

**and digitus, the Latin word  
for finger.**

**Prestidigitation means  
"quick fingers."**

**~X~**



## **Buckminsterfullerene**

**It's an extremely stable form  
of pure carbon**

**whose structure consists of  
interconnected**

**pentagons and hexagons  
suggestive of**

**the geometry of a  
geodesic dome**

**Buckminsterfullerene,  
discovered**

**in 1985, it was  
named**

**in honor of engineer R.  
Buckminster Fuller.**

**He developed geodesic  
dome which,**

**like a molecule  
of**

**buckminsterfullerene,  
resembles**

**a soccer  
ball.**

**A molecule of it's also  
called a buckyballs.**

**~X~**

## **Plenipotentiary**

**(In Latin, plenus means  
full;**

**potent means  
powerful)**

**A plenipotentiary  
since the mid-17th**

**century has been "a person  
and especially**

**a diplomatic agent  
invested with**

**full power to transact  
business".**

**The term is rarely used these  
days in regular**

**communication, but it  
endures**

**in the diplomatic corps,where  
the minister**

**plenipotentiary ranks  
below**

**ambassador.**

**~X~**

## **Quattuordecillion**

**It's a number equal to 1  
followed**

**by 45 zeros (or 10  
to the 45th power)**

**The -illion part is modeled  
on million;**

**The quattuordec comes from Latin  
word for fourteen.**

**But Why  
14?**

**Because there are 14 groups of  
three zeros after**

**the number 1,000  
in**

**quattuordecillion. (British  
number system**

**a quattuordecillion  
is somewhat bigger:**

**it's a 1 followed by  
84 zeroes.)**

**Denominations above one  
million have names**

**that indicate the number of  
groups of**

**three zeros after the number  
1,000**

**Centillion for instance,  
represents**

**100 groups of three zeros  
after 1,000**

**(303 zeros).**

**~X~**

## **Tintinnabulation**

**This word originated from  
Latin**

**Latin word tintinnabulum,  
means "bell"**

**and evokes the sound of  
one.**

**The word was popularized in  
mid 1800s**

**by Edgar Allan Poe's poem  
"The Bells"**

**It means the ringing or sounding  
of bells.**

**~X~**

## **Obfuscate**

**Obfuscate comes from  
the Latin**

**1530s, from Latin  
obfuscatus,**

**past participle of  
obfuscate**

**"to darken" (usually in  
figurative sense)**

**from ob "in front of,  
before"**

**And fuscare "to make dark,"  
from fuscus "dark"**

**Means "to darken, obscure,  
confuse, bewilder,"**

**Have you ever seen someone make  
something**

**more confusing than it needs to  
be?**

**That person is obfuscating  
a concept.**

**Example: "While making bread is  
really**

**a very simple process, his  
explanation of**

**the different types of  
yeast and flour**

**served to obfuscate the  
concept**

**~X~**

## **Ultracrepidarian**

**William Hazlitt, the well-known  
essayist, coined**

**the word 'ultracrepidarin'  
in 1819**

**Ultracrepidarian is  
derived**

**from the Latin phrase  
ultrācrepidam**

**meaning "beyond the sole  
of a shoe."**

**The phrase is a reference to  
a Greek myth.**

**The story goes that Apelles,  
successful painter,**

**overheard a shoemaker  
criticizing**

**the way Apelles had  
rendered**

**a sandal in one of his  
paintings.**

**If a person offers views /  
opinions**

**that extend beyond his or her  
knowledge**

**that person is an  
ultracrepidarian.**

**This is a useful word for  
narratives**

**and character  
descriptions.**

**~X~**

## **Gobemouche**

**Originated from French  
gobemouche.**

**gober (means "to swallow whole")  
and mouche (means "fly").**

**Used in early 19th  
century.**

**it's a word denoting a  
gullible person**

**who believes everything and is,  
rather pleasingly**

**from the French for  
'fly-swallower' –**

**the idea being a slow-  
witted person**

**always has their mouth  
open**

**~X~**

## **Flimflam**

**The word is first recorded in  
1530–40;**

**Means a sense of "deception"  
or "fraud"**

**Its use didn't show up until  
the next century.**

**In addition to general  
deceiving**

**or tricking, the verb "flimflam" is  
often used**

**to refer to swindling someone  
out of money.**

**The origin of "flimflam" is  
uncertain,**

**maybe of Scandinavian  
origin**

**maybe related to the Old  
Norse 'film'**

**meaning "mockery**

**~X~**



## **Floccinaucinihilipilification**

**OED defines it as "the action  
or habit**

**of estimating something  
as worthless"**

**OED means The Oxford  
Dictionary**

**Maybe is the longest  
insulting**

**word consisting of 29  
alphabets**

**used in 1735  
-45;**

**word is a Latin origin  
meaning**

**"of little or no value,  
trifling"**

**~X~**

## **Stane**

**Originated from Old  
English stān ("stone").**

**Stane is a Scot word for  
stone**

**It's a dialectal or  
obsolete**

**form of stone.**

**~X~**

| <b>Showy ~ pretentious ~ Ostentatious</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Showy, pretentious, and ostentatious</b></p> <p><b>all mean given to outward display,"</b></p> <p><b>No just wait, these are not same</b></p> <p><b>in their meanings there are subtle differences</b></p> <p><b>Showy</b> implies an imposing or striking appearance, but usually implies cheapness.</p> <p><b>Pretentious</b> suggests an appearance of importance not justified by a person's standing or a thing's value</p> | <p><b>Ostentatious</b> is the biggest show-off</p> <p><b>stressing the vanity of the display.</b></p> <p><b>English speakers derived ostentatious from the noun ostentation,</b></p> <p><b>which can be traced back, via Middle French to the Latin verb ostentare (meaning "to display"),</b></p> <p><b>a frequentative form of the verb ostendere,</b></p> <p><b>meaning "to show."</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |